FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

Lenden office of THE SUR, Hotel Victoria Northum-terland evenue. Address Anthum Enisham, sole repre-sentative in Louison.

The Opportunity of the Ohio Democrats. In the fight they are to have with Fire Alarm FORAKER, the Ohio Democrats will have the sympathy of a number of Ohio Republican politicians of the first and second class. He went through a good deal of underground work and double dealing to get the nomination, and fooled the SHERMAN forces which were behind Congressman KENNEDY. In spite of the beautiful protestations of fidelity and the love feast which followed his nomination, FORAKER made new enemies and reconciled no old ones by becoming a candidate for the third term. There was no other way of keeping himself before the public and getting as much saiary as he wants. It is '92 or nothing with him now. If he is reflected next fail, he will get a majority of the Ohio delegation to the next Republican National Convention or die of bashfulness. If he is beaten next fall, not a bubble on the soup will mark his resting place. It is unnecessary to say that there are a number of Ohio Republican politicians who do not long to see a FORAKER boom.

On discontents caused by personal grievances or political rivalries it is not safe to build great hopes. But there are favorable auspices for the Ohio Democrats if they make the best of their opportunity. They will do well to restrain enthusiasts from making excursions into national politics and running amuck against the tariff. Congress and not the new Governor of Ohlo will take eare of the tariff. The local questions are the points for the Democrats to make their fight on. The Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is said to be an extreme temperance man. This ought to give the Democrats an advantage in the cities. The big cities, too, are vitally interested in getting home rule again. They are ruled from Columbus and they want to rule themselves. Here is the opportunity of the Democrats. Away with the Board of Publie Affairs and make FORAKER's political coffin out of it.

But no free trade nonsense, if you please.

### A Bad Corporation.

We hope Commissioner FINE will stay in office long enough to make the trunk lines administer due and even-handed justice to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. That corporation needs discipline and a receiver. Its deliberate effort to disrupt the trunk line agreement at the most critical period of the year, should be opposed with a united front. We trust that the trunk lines will be equal to the situation and that they will deal with the Baltimore and Ohio as mercilessly as may be in their power. If it makes a suicidal rate on grain, or on dressed beef, or on live stock to the seaboard, let it carry all it can haul and bankrupt itself as soon as possible. Let us have no more of ratecutting to meet cuts, but let the undivided energies of the roads be devoted to every proper expedient of retaliation.

There is always danger in a corporation. driven to desperate shifts and wholly irresponsible in its management, as is the Baltimore and Ohio. The dishonest merchant who is getting ready to fall, sells his goods for less than cost, and in his greed for cash demoralizes the market about him. The Baltimore and Ohio, unable to earn the interest on its bonded debt, with millions of unpaid obligations in the shape of floating debt, is struggling frantically to keep affoat and maintain that official existence which the courts must very soon end. It no longer does business upon a legitimate basis, and in its desperate emergency it grasps at anything that offers which may demoralize its neighbors and impair their property.

The sooner it is operated under the direction of the courts the better. It is begging money in every bank in New York to carry it along, to pay the maturing interest on its bonds, and to silence the more noisy of its creditors. It should be denied all pecuniary assistance. It is unworthy of credit, and it is a constant menace to the general business of the country, so long as it remains in the hands of men who are incompetent, reckless, and dishonest. The most casual and superficial investigation of its condition at the present time, would abruptly terminate its power to borrow a dollar, and consign it to the purgation of a receivership. Nothing could be more natural than that such a corporation should seek to disrupt the trunk line agreement; and nothing could be more necessary than that it should be deprived of its power for evil.

### Woman Teachers and Marriage. The community of Jamestown in Chautau-

qua county is much agitated over a resolution which has been passed by its Board of Education to this effect: " Resolved, That hereafter any teacher contracting the

marrage relation during the period of her contract with this Board, it shall be considered sufficient cause of the contract and immediate dis charge from service."

Such a rule strikes the good people of Jamestown as contrary to public policy. They think its effect is to discourage lawful and desirable marriage and to encourage secret and illicit unions. The Board of Education. as the Morning News of that place expresses it, has set the seal of "its disapprobation upon the divine institution of marriage," taking from women a right which they have under the laws of nature and of society. Other girls may contract marriages with the general approval to the great advantage of the State and its morals, but the women teachers in the public schools are debarred from them by an arbitrary and immoral decree of the Board of Education. Under a ruling of the State Superintendent school trustees are not allowed to "exact agreements of teachers into which a self-respecting person cannot enter." A pledge to refrain from marriage is an agreement of that sort, in the opinion of our Jamestown contemporary; and in its nature it is contrary

to public policy and therefore of no effect. There is much force in its reasoning. But the rule in this city is similar. The by-law of our Board of Education in relation to the marriage of female teachers, and as to the appointment of married women as teachers or principals, is now as follows:

"Should a female teacher marry, her place shall thereupon become vacant. No married woman shall be appointed teacher or principal without the consent of a majority of all the members of the Board of Education."

Of course the theory upon which such a rule is based is that marriage, with its consequent family cares, interferes with the proper performance of the public duties of woman teacher. It may also be said that in marrying a woman secures support, and that her income as a teacher is more reasonably bestowed on some other woman who is without that support and who must earn her own living. There is undoubtedly something in these arguments, escation, dealing with the matter practi- thousands of people. On the Ngiri trib-

when a woman teacher marries, it is presumable that for long periods of time she will be unfitted for her school work. As the great majority of the teachers are women, and eligible for marriage, the subject becomes of serious practical importance. It is of such importance in its relation to the whole question of the public or private employment of women. Nature establishes a distinction between the sexes in this respect which cannot be ignored.

Yet it is true, as the Jamestown journal remarks, that whatever tends to discourage and restrict lawful marriage is contrary to public policy and injurious to public morals. Still, the rule for the discharge of a woman teacher who marries prevails here; and it could not stand if it were illegal. Under the second clause of the by-law of our Board of Education, however, a majority of all the members of the Board, apparently, may reappoint the discharged teacher.

#### Troup is All Right.

That veteran Democratic organ, the Hartford Times, presents a very comprehensive review of Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP'S performance of the duties of Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Connecticut. Mr. TROUP was appointed, as a Democrat, by President CLEVELAND, and he has served for just four years. During this period he has collected and turned in to the Treasury over two million five hundred thousand dollars. He has administered the office with intelligent energy and honest faithfulness to his employer, the Government of the United States. He goes out with the esteem of Republicans and of Democrats. The Hartford Times does not misrepresent the general sentiment in Connecticut when it speaks as follows of Mr. Thour:

"His enemies of four years ago are compelled now to admit that he deserved to be confirmed by the Republican Senate. Nothing but praise is heard on every sile for the manner in which he has conducted the office. His district ranks among, if not actually, the first in Washington. His record is without a single flaw. The office has been honestly administered on business principies, and for the interest of the Government in every respect and particular. Collector Taccr has served the Government with rare fidelity and ability, and the encomiums that are now being showered upon him on the eve of his retirement are such as to awaken the just pride of all his friends."

We devote some attention to Collector TROUP because it happens that his case was one of the first and most conspicuous of those purely partisan appointments by the in yesterday's Sun. He was, of course, full of last President which encouraged in the Democracy hopes that were not destined to be realized, and which came near securing for Mr. CLEVELAND the valuable ennity of the whole Mugwump contingent.

Mr. TROUP was appointed solely for political reasons. His appointment was a reward for services to the Democratic tickets in 1880 and 1884. It was as purely partisan an appointment, and from the Mugwump point of view as indefensible an appointment, as any President ever made. Mr. TROUP entertained no respect whatever for the cant of the civil service reformers, and he said so. openly and without hesitation.

The consequence was, as some of our readers may remember, that the Mugwumps and their organs howled at Mr. TROUP and at Mr. CLEVELAND for appointing him. He was publicly exhibited as a political bummer, a heeler, a ward politician of the lowest type, a spoilsman, a man unfit to hold a post of responsibility under the Government. Mr. CLEVELAND was denounced for appointing such a man. We suspect that CLEVELAND might have withdrawn the nomination under this pressure, had it not been for the late WILLIAM H. BARNUM and other Connecticut Democrats of the BARNUM stamp.

The Mugwumps carried their enmity to Mr. TROUP, together with their budget of mendacious misrepresentation, to the Senate, and endeavored to prevent his confirmation. But TROUP was confirmed, and he proceeded to carry out his own views of civil service reform by dismissing every Republican, with a single exception, who had held subordinate office under Collector SEL-DEN, and by putting good Democrats in the places thus made vacant. Then the Mugwumps said there was sure to be a scanal in the Internal Revenue district of Connecticut.

Instead of ending in a scandal, as the Mugwumps hoped, Mr. TROUP's administra-

tion has been conspicuously successful. TROUP is all right. He was all right four years ago. Mr. CLEVELAND was all right when he appointed TROUP. He would have been all right at the present time if he had made the TROUP policy the policy of his Administration. Then he would have had no occasion to resort to the desperate political expedient of the free trade message, fatal in its consequences to his own ambition and disastrous to the party which he misled.

# The Congo's Population.

In a recent address before the Royal Geographical Society of London, Mr. WEB-NER made a very surprising statement. He said that in a market place at the confluence of the Lomani with the Congo he had on two occasions "seen the biggest crowd of people it has ever been my lot to come across." An open space larger than Trafalgar square was crowded with natives, while along the shore were moored many hundreds of canoes. These natives had flocked from far and near to trade at one of the great markets of the country.

Mr. STANLEY in his last book estimated the population of the Congo basin at 43,000,000. This estimate was thought to be excessive, and there is still no doubt that it is too large; but every new discovery justifies the belief that the total population is enormous. And in all directions where explorers have pushed away from the main river, striking through the country or travelling on the tributaries, they have found the villages more numerous and the population denser than along the Congo itself, except in one or two districts like Bangala, where about 125,000 natives live

along thirty miles of the Congo banks. Every new map of the Congo basin adds villages by the hundred to those already discovered. Very recently, for instance, only a dozen or so of native settlements were known along the plateau south of the Congo in the cataract region. But in the year and a haif that engineers have given to surveying for the proposed railroad they have found settlements all over the plateau. The narrow region, about 260 miles long, which has been a blank in the atlases, they have dotted with 163 villages. Many of these places are very small, but some of them contain hundreds of people, and they are evenly spread over the entire plateau, showing quite a dense population in a region that was thought to be sparsely peopled.

Capt. VAN GELE found on the Mobangi River, the great northern tributary of the Congo, a large region which he says is the most densely populated part of Africa he has seen. This is a surprising statement, considering his familiarity with Bangala and Ba Yanzi, on the Congo, where many miles of river front is thickly populated, with hardly a gap between the villages. VAN GELE found on the Mobangi and the three tributaries. which he ascended for short distances, 105 pecially the first. The Board of Edu- native settlements, some of them containing

cally, is forced to recognize the fact that | utary, he says that "for sixty miles village succeeds to village in an uninterrupted chain." In one district, not the most densely peopled that he found on the Mobangi, he says he saw about 300 canoes cutting their way through the water every morning carrying the women to their day's work in the fields. Many of the villages that Dr. Wolf found on the Sankuru, south of the Congo, were very large, one of them containing, he estimated, 4,000 people, while among the densely populated plains further south Wiss-MANN found settlements in which he believed at least 20,000 natives live.

These illustrations have been taken at random from the testimony of a few among many explorers, simply to show that while some regions in the Congo basin have been almost depopulated by slave stealers, and other extensive districts are very sparsely inhabited, there is no doubt that the great valley of the Congo teems with millions of human beings. There is no way of arriving at a satisfactory approximation of the population, but from twenty to twenty-five millions is believed to be a moderate estimate.

#### A Funny Notion.

The Fifty-first Congress will meet regularly on Monday, Dec. 2, for organization and business; but there are a lot of people and some newspapers that tell us that this is not soon enough for President HARRISON, and that he is going to call an extra session to meet some two months earlier.

What truth there is about the President's intention no one has yet stated in a manner to make much impression upon the country. He may entertain the notion attributed to him, and he may not.

The probability is that he does not entertain it. Gen. HARRISON is no chicken, and be understands very well that after Congress is in session he will not lead as quiet a life as he is leading at present.

There is no need of hurry. The time appointed by the Constitution of the United States is good enough for the people, and we fancy that Gen. HARRISON will think it s good enough for him. At any rate, after Congress gets to work, we are sure he will have reason to look back with pensive regret upon the days that are no more.

Just before leaving for Europe Dr. CHAUN-CEY MITCHELL DEPEW gave his views about the New York celebration of 1892, as reported enthusiasm about it, and made many suggestions that are worth thinking of. Among other things, he spoke of holding a public meeting, at which public sentiment would be expressed on the subject. This idea ought to be taken into account. The voice of New York is powerful.

With the election of Saturday every vestige of ruralism in government disappeared from Chicago. Chicago Herald. What is the use, unless true Democracy comes

in and fills the vacant place? What Chicago needs is not less ruralism in government, but more virtue and more intelligence in the hearts and minds of her people. Mere bigness, a million and a quarter of pop ulation, will not suffice to make Chicago great.

It is an important remark that was made on Wednesday by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries when he said that steps are to be immediately taken by the Dominion Government to prevent citizens of the United States from fishing on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River within Canadian territory. The announcement adds to the force of Gen. BEN BUTLER's argument in favor of the peaceful annexation of the Canadian provinces.

The Hon. SAMUEL S. Cox was reported yesterday as having so far recovered from his sudden illness as to be able to deliver the Fourth of July oration which he had prepared for the celebration at Huron, in Dakota. It is fortunate that Mr. Cox got well enough to speak, for the people of Huron heard a very eloquent oration, full of patriotism, history wit, and interesting autobiographical details The distinguished Congressman from the Ninth district makes a first-class Fourth of July orator, and there was inspiration in the fact that he was addressing citizens of one of the new-born States.

'In Hayti, all the population with whom a foreigner, and especially a foreigner occupied with public affairs, comes in contact, speak French as it is spoken in France, with equal purity and without other accent." So we are informed by the Courrier des Etats Unis. We accept the information and apologize to the Haytians. It is a pity that a nation so thoroughly cultivated and so enviable should make such a poor job of governing themselves.

Nothing has been heard for a month of the new Criminal Court which was said to be needed by the growth of the city, and for which an additional number of Judges had to be provided for. The court has not been located. and, as a consequence, the Judges are all working on half time, that is, each takes a week of rest after each week of work, with the execution of those three who sit in Special Sessions. They rest chiefly.

More pains must be taken to prevent men from committing suicide by drowning in the Central Park reservoir. Within a few days there have been two cases of suicide there. The Department of Public Works must see to it that this reservoir is fully guarded by the police-until such time as it shall be properly

The great success of the Chautauqua Assembly at Jamestown, with its mixed system of religious and literary instruction and entertainment, has naturally led to attempts at reproducing it elsewhere. The most conspicuone of these is that near Atlanta, in Georgia, where the Hop. H. W. GRADY inculcates a philosophy much less possimistic than that of his recent oration at the University of Virginia; and there are also two imitations in Nebraska, one at Crete, and the other at Beatrice; and in Iowa, at Council Bluffs, there is

The Sunday exercises of these three Northrestern Chautauquas are reported in the Nebraska State Journal, and they all appear to have been marked by eloquent orthodox preaching and by Gospel temperance meetings with grand spiritual power." In addition to the regular clerical discourse of the day at Council Bluffs, the Hon. WILL CUMBACH of Indiana delivered a sermon on Christianity as a Civilizing Force, and Corporal TANNER was present, prepared to take part in the speaking of the next day. At Beatrice the number of visitors is reported at from 3,000 to 6,000 daily. and living in " tents so secured that the dwellers suffer little or no inconvenience from the rain." On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Ella Dil-LON MORTON recited "The Shipwreck" The Creeds of the Bells" with acceptable cloutionary powers, and Mrs. M. J. SHELLY deivered an address on foreign missionary work. Crete, however, seems to be the most im-

ortant of the Northwestern Chautauquas. The eloquence has been of the highest order." says the reporter, " and the musical part of the programme is equal to that of any assembly in the land." On Sunday the morning sermon was by the Rev. GEORGE P. HAYS, on the Resurrection of Christ, furnishing complete ' that Christ's death was genuine, and not a swoon or trance, and his resurrection genuine." In the afternoon the Rev. Miss PIPER, "the regularly ordained pastor of a village in Nebraska," preached, and there was a missionary meeting, led by Miss Evenitt, for eighteen years a missionary teacher in Beirut. The population of Crete take the greatest interest in the exercises, especially on Sundays.

ing, reading, study, lectures, and correspondence, with intellectual acquisition always in view, would seem to have taken the place of the religious revivals and camp meetings of forme

In making plans and preparations for the great International Exposition here in 1892. there are a few hints to be obtained from the International Exposition now going forward in Paris.

A commonniace, unimaginative, piodding fel-low has no interest for THE NON, its sympathies are all with art and idealism in art.—Courier Journal.

That is why we always stick up for Col. HENRY WATTERSON. To see him, with a bluegrass background, adoring the Star-Eyed Goddess, is to see art and idealism rolled into one and lifted to the highest potentiality of glory. Hurroo!

The sanitary condition of the public schools of the city is to be looked after as usual this year during the summer vacation. work ought to be done thoroughly in all the schools. Some of them need it very much. It was the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who, in addressing the Teachers' Association last Wednesday, said: "The health of the scholars should be the first consideration for those who have charge of our publie schools."

### Iowa Tiring of Prohibition.

From the Chicago Tribune. BURLINGTON, June 30.-The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in Pennsylvania and the repeal of the prohibitory amendment in Rhode Island have excited considerable interest in lows among both Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists. Many who fawored the enactment of the prohibitory law, in the hope that good would come of it, have become discouraged at the manifest impotency of the law to check the evil of intemperance at least in the larger cities of the State Though the law has been in force for several years, there is no apparent diminution in the number of saloons nor in the amount of drunkenness in this city, and this is true no doubt, of other places of similar size Within the last few weeks more places for the sale of liquor have been opened in this city than for any simi lar period in a number of years. It is safe to say that not one saleon has been closed but another has sprung up to take its place. In a number of instances sheds in back yards and even stables have been utilized for saloon purposes. In view of this condition of affairs it is small wonder that the anti-prohibition sentiment should be on the increase and that a strong feeling in favor of license law should make itself manifest.

### William Collins Whitney.

From the Waterbury American. Who will be the Democratic nominee in 1892? a a question which has been asked frequently since onight of last Nov. d. and probably before then

New York may have its fill of discord over the relative merits and demerits of Hill and Creverand, but it will be well to remember that there is truth in the proverh which insigns that the race is not always to the swift. There is another man who looks forward to at least honorable moution in the next Democratic National Convention, and there are thousands of Democrats who will work incessantly that he may get it

His personal popularity is undoubted and the means at his command are almost without limit. The Cleve land and littl factions can unite upon him, and he will draw to his support every one of those free lances who are generally opposed to everybody that is acceptable to the majority of the party. While he was in Wash-ington he was beloved by Republicans as well as Democrats, and when he went away he was missed more than any other man in the Cieveland Administration. Keep at least one eye on William Collins Whitney.

#### The Latest Dramatic Favorite of New York From the Chicago Daily News.

Casino is a favorite resort of the stayat homes and the summer visitor. Between each act he can be whirled by clevator up to the lofty roof and sit drinking iced things, and when the curtain is up his soul is ravished by the joyish prancing of Sylvia Gerrish's pale lilac legs. She isn't preity, she can't sing but she has the most wonderful legs and feet in the world. She doesn't sing anything nor say anything; she simply walks down to the footlights, poses, and prances, turns round and round so that they may be seen from every point, not even undertaking to dauce with these beaut ful legs lest such muscular effort might spoil their fault-less symmetry, and the enthusia-tic audience cheers her with one accord. She stands 5 feet 5 inches on her French heels, but the slippers to which these heels are strached are only No. 1. The owner of the Thistis so worshipped those beautiful feet that he fiffst one of her tiny satin slippers with champagne, drank to the succes of his boat, and then not ed it to the cutter's must. These seautiful legs served excellently as sea legs. The owner is one of the most ardent yachtswomen that ever salied the seas, and she can handle a wheel against any female on this coast.

#### A Truth Plainly Stated. From the Denver Republican.

Cleveland is as unlike Jefferson as chalk is

#### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The world's colunge for 1888 was £58,500 520, against

£50,720,000 in 1887. Speculum-Rent Day, won the Wokingham Stakes on June 22.

In Paris let medicure out advert are recognized to be \* Moses and Uncle Sam, " the Jews and the Americans Lord Shrewsbury's new hansoms are to carry electric bells, and the old speaking trap in the roof will be re-

placed by a speaking tube.

Now the story is that a Prenchwoman of rank and wealth has eloped with one of Buffalo Bill's half breeds and is on her way to America.

People with theories about hands, eyes, or moses can deduce their own conclusions from the fact that Gan. Boulanger's ear- stand out at an angle of 45 degrees.

A bee belonging to a swarm that a Dorsefshire farmer was attempting to hive got down the man's throat and and, the throat swelling very rapidly, the man died of suffecation. Great preparations have been made at Oberammer

gan for the Passion Play next year. New costumes have been produced. The orchestra and auditorium have been increased, at an expense of £7,000. Since the phylloxera has so ravaged France. Turkey is looming up as a wine-producing country. Some of

the southern provinces are said to be excellent as wine growing districts, both for climate and soil. In Warasdin, Croatia a mother of 117 years gave away her maiden daughter of 63 to a tramway conductor of

40. The elder lady of the two was in an ecstacy of de-light at having lived to see her child married. Sport is beginning to flourish in Iroland again. Now race courses are springing up all over. The meet at Bal was stopped by the prasantry, has been successful.

The old sanctuary of Methodism, known as the Taber nacie, on Tottenham Court road, of which George Whit

field laid the foundation stone in 175% has been pro-nounced unsafe, and services have been suspended. It will probably have to be taken down entirely. The widow of Emperor Frederick received £40,000 a year from the German Government. The fortune left to her by the Duchess of Galliera brings her in £12 000 a year; and she has a life interest in the trust estate of ier husband. In all she has about \$70,000 a year.

The collection of Danie's works in the library of Florence has just received a swedish edition of the seven first canton of the inferno and a Bohemian version of the entire poem. There are 420 editions of the Divina Comedia; 323 in Italian, 33 in French, 31 in Ger man, 10 in English, 9 in Latin, 5 in Dutch, and 0 in other

The Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, has been released from the quasi to prisonment to which, according to the law of the liqued of Hapabara the widow of any prince who is in the line of succession must submit. She is attended night and day by a couple of duennas, and during that time she may not leave the country. The Emperor has re-ceived the formal notification, with a certificate from the court acconcheurs, that " no posthumous child of the free Prince Rudolph will be born."

The Sauth anniversary of the oldest reigning house it Europe, the house of Wettin, the raiers of Saxony, was celebrated wish great splendor in Breaden on June 1: They claim to be the oldest sovereign family in Europe, three centuries older than the Hobensolierns or Hage burgs; older even than the Wittelsbuchs of Bavaria who celebrated their 70th anniversary last year. The Guelphs are older than the Wattins, though their only male representative in Europe is the Duke of Cumber. land. The Prin e of Wales is a Guelph through his mother and a Westin through his father. The Emperor of Germany was present at the fete, of which one fea-ture was a procession of 12.000 persons, covering in its character the entire person of Wettin domination. It began with knights in armor and ended with gay cotumes illustrating the breeden figures

The state of the English Church is regarded to be such by a large body of inducatial members that they lately met and adopted the following resolution. "That while gratefully acknowledging the past efforts of existing Protestant organizations in vindicating the Reforms tion principles of the established Church, and disclair ing all desire to interfere with their work, this conference is of opinion that the present critical state of the Church of England demands that churchmen who de sire to maintain the principles of the Reformation, the present prayer book and articles, and the acts of uni-formity as standards of ritual and dectrine in the national Church should further unite and organize; and that for this purpose a suion, under the name of the Protestant Churchmen's Alliance, be hereby formed, with brauches in every diocese of England and Wales." This modern combination of sermons, learn-

The Republican Crists of 1864-Zack Chandler's Part in It. Against Big Nicaragon,

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- The cry of war or damages now heard in San José is of interest to our Government for a double reason. In the first place. President Cleveland acted as arbiter in the very dispute between Costa Rica. and Nicaragua which is at the bottom of the present trouble, and made an award. In the next place, it is proposed to dig the interoceanic canal through the land now in controversy, and many American citizens and much American capital are concerned in that enter-

does not depend on the question submitted to the United States as umpire. It was found desirable in any case to carry a part of the canal on the south or Costa Rican side of the San Juan River. Accordingly an arrangement was made by the company with the Government at San José by which the latter should have certain pecuniary interests in the enterprise, and in return should guarantee the right of way to the company. The route favored by the engineors did in fact require the use of territory of both republies, and it was found easy to make compacts with both, since it was impossible that either should fail to be greatly benefited by the canal wherever it might be dug near their common border.

Since then the administration of Costa Rica has changed, and the beginning of work on the canal a few weeks ago precipitated the issue among those who are bent on exacting better terms. They have sought to repudiate the agreement made by the former President of Costa Rica. The main contest, however, is felt to be with Nicaragua, and while both countries are said to be quietly pushing forces to-ward the border. Nicaragua is believed to be gradually coming to the conclusion that the best way to avoid trouble is to carry the canal

gradually coming to the conclusion that the best way to avoid trouble is to carry the canal wholly through her territory, leaving Costa Rica out in the cold.

It will be seen that there is the possibility here of serious trouble and even of war. It will not interie e with ultimately building the canal, but it may cause a delay until Costa Rica and Nicaragua can negotiate or flight it out. The company is inclined to poon-pool the reports of difficulty, and very naturally, since it has guarantees from both republics. It is quite certain that an administration cannot repudlate at will the contracts of a preceding one; but there are ways of making trouble without direct repudlation.

Costa Rica contains an area of 21,500 square miles and a population of 165,000. Nigaragua, an area of 57,200 square miles and a population of about 409,000. With more than two to one against her in these statistics, it looks like brava'to for Costa Rica to begin squaring off against her burdler neighbor. But there is not so much difference in the military forces of the two countries. President Bernardo Soto of Costa Rica was an unusually good soldier and took pride in the military establishment of his

tion. In August, too, Wade and Davis and issued their vigorous address. "To the Supporters of the Government," in which they said they had read "without surprise, but not without indignation." President Lincoln's proclamation of July 8, that he was not yet prepared to admit. The constitutional competency of Congress to abolish slavery in the States."

The Demograts nominated McCelian at the Convention which began Aug. 23. If Senator Chandler might have circulated one of H. Winter Davis's calls, as Mr. Davis evidently thought he would do even so late as Aug. 24, the nomination of McCelian presented the issue clearly to the Michigan Senator: for he despised the Demogratic nominee and had been the first to attack him on the floor of the Senate.

Botween Sept. I and 23, Senator Chandler visited first Senator Wade, at his Ohio home; then President Lincoln in Washington, Regresentative Henry Davis in Salitinore, Gen. Fremont in New York, and finally Mr. Lincoln again. To his friend Senator Wade Mr. Chandler presented the matter as he saw it. Mr. Wade insisted that Mr. Lincoln should give the radical element better treatment, especially in his Cabinet, and that Montgomery Buair should be forced to resign. From President Lincoln Mr. Chandler prit the assurance that if harmony could be restored by the removal of Mr. Blair he would make that sac-

It is possible that there may be a good deal of local politics in the disturbance raised in Costa Ilica, and it is quite sure that there will be a conservative element which, knowing that Costa Ikica will have her share of the benefits of the canal as now arranged, and may make a woful failure in seeking more, will resist a belligerent policy. They will be aided by the consideration that such a policy would involve something like a breach of faith. But for the present Greytown and Managua are alike alarmed over Costa Itica's attitude.

San José, June 21 .- For nearly fifteen

especially in his Capinet, and that Montgomery Riair should be forced to resign. From President Lincoin Mr. Chandler got the assurance that if harmony could be restored by the removal of Mr. Blair, he would make that sacrifice. Mr. Davis accepted this promise and what it implied, and agreed to support the Baltimore ticket.

Then came the interviews with Gen. Fremont, which extended through several days, in Washington, on March 4 last, Gen. Fremont told me that Senator Chandler's arguments, re nforced by the long and intimate friendship which existed between them, induced him to withdraw his name from the Cioveland ticket.

On Sept. 22 Mr. Chandler called on President Lincoin to roport the success of his negotiations, and the same day the papers published Fremont's withdrawal. On Sept. 23 President Lincoin asked for and received Postmaster-General Blair's resignation.

Mr. Greeley wrote in the Tribune: "Precisely why Mr. Lincoin thought this action Blair's resignation called for at this moment, rather than at any other time within the last four months, we are not told." But however hidden the reason might then have been, the effect was to "cleanse the Cabinet," and to draw the radicals to the support of the ticket nominated at Baltimore, Senator Wado took the samp in Ohlo and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Davis ceased writing the letters which proved so entertaining when published in The Sux.

It is too much to claim for any one man or any one event the credit of turning the tide in lavor of Mr. Lincoln. Senator Chandler was quicker than others to see what soon became apparent to the whole country: that the fate of the nation depended on the effect of McCleilan and the re-decited of Lincoln. When he saw this, he bent every energy and he used all his political skill and sagacity to bring the radicals into harmony with the Administration. In all he undertook he succeeded. Yours truly,

LETTIES FROM THE PROPER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

letters published in last Sunday's Sun relating to the movement made to force Lincoln from

the Republican ticket in 1864, were deeply in-

teresting as showing the strength of an op-

position which has been lost sight of not only

by the writers of the Century Life of Lincoln.

but also by the public generally. The ques-

tion for the historian is, What were the im-

mediate causes that broke the force of the

opposition to Lincoln and united the Republi-

can party? What induced Fremont to with-

draw and what brought Henry Winter Davis

Unless I am very much mistaken, it was at

this crisis that Senator Zachariah Chandler

rendered the most important of his many valu-

able services to his country. It was Senator

Chandler who reconciled Davis and Wade to

the renomination of Lincoln, secured the with-

drawal of Fremont, and removed one great

cause of dissatisfaction with the Administra-

tion by getting Mr. Lincoln to ask for the resig-

nation of his Postmaster-General, Montgomery

Blair. Undo bredly the successes of the Union

army were the real cause of Lincoln's trium-

phant redection; but the first steps, in so far

as the party leaders were concerned, were

Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated at

Cleveland, May 31, 1864. On June 30, Chase

resigned. In July came Early's raid down the

wrote: "My letters from Maryland say Lin-

coin can do nothing there. Everybody is look-

ing for a new candidate from somewhere. I

have a letter from Wade, who is sanguine, but

is, with us, of the opinion that after Chicago is

the time to act: till then caution and prepara-

tion." In August, too, Wade and Davis had is-

sued their vigorous address "To the Support-

Shenandoah. In August Henry Winter Davis

taken by Senator Chandler.

and Ben Wade to the support of Lincoln?

DETROIT, July 1.

The Great Exposition Must Go to New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is proused that a grand universal "Three Americas Exhibi tion " shall be held during 1892 to fitly colebrate Column bus's memorable discovery. Not a few newspapers and individuals of influence have expressed themselves strongly in favor of Washington as the proper place for holding this exhibition, which it is reasonable to sup pose, will surpass everything the world has ever seen.
In truth, the proposition is worthy of Hogherry, for no
more "fit and senseless" place could be selected. The fitness is mainly sentimental, but the senselessness is nust inevitably split is the very commonplace, everyday necessity of feeding and longing the millions of visitors whose attendance is expected. This consideration alone absolutely determines the metropolis and not the capital of the country as the only fit and sensible place for a grand Quadricentennal World's Exhibition. And even the enormous hotel and boarding house accommodation of New York will be overtaxed if the anticipated minitiades actually come linapity, thanks to metropolitan rapid transil, the whose area within twenty miles from the vity Ital, including Brooklyn, Jersey City, Coney Island, Newark and even many remoter places, can be turned at a day's notice into one enormous dining room and dormitory. Nowtiere, also, in America, from Rehring strait to Cape Horn, can a practically unlimited number of visitors be lodged and red in satisfactory fashion. For Washington to think seriously, for one moment of attempting such a task is a notable instance of human foily, and no editor of egislator with a reasonable aniowance of brains will venture to maintain the control. For, New York is a place of singular finess. Listorically considered, what more pivoval epoch in American discovery than the day that Hendrik Hudson cast the anchor of the Haff Moon in the most magnificent bay along our whole grand Atlant Hendrik Hudson cast the anchor of the Haff Moon in the most magnificent bay along our whole grand Atlantic coast? In this very bay the noble codices of laberty, type of the frateriny of nations, lifts to-day her forth as if to welcome the world to the scene of American discovery than the day that the surface triumph. In the re the mightlest achievement of American engineering skill stretches its wondrus span in silent milesty be ween two sleter clied and the day that the day that the milest the periods of the scene of the imposition of the line teem of castile and to be removed to the scene of the span and the first in the first the period of the scene of the imposition of the line teem to comparable type of that given in the first indicate in the first par day necessity of feeding and lodging the millions of vis itors whose attendance is expected. This consideration

Private Dalzell's Idea of Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our State

Convention is over. We have a splendid ticket, even if my name is not there. I got 100 votes, thirty-three from this Congressional district and the solid vote of Noble county. The soldiers voted for me from the "A" collections. The soldlers voted for mo from the "A" ountiles down to Washington, but there were not quite nough to make me historiant foreing. Other can ideals had headquarters grotestes, and things. It can some of them port divide by money. What the budges, chars, and circulars and cards and tickles it cost them a good deal.

I had no headquarters no clears, no circulars, no aris, no rany other thing except invested. Vet Lan incre votes than any of the dozen or so of other defeated and date.

Here's What it cost me:

Postage Ratiroad fare Three days at cheap hotel Total.

That's what it costs to run for Lieutenant-Sovernor in Oblo-at least that's what it cost me-and soil soil so worth of my autoing raphies and so an out on the campaign precisely 2 cents and came mighty near getting there at that. That's my idea of notices.

Private Datreil.

The 69th's Contribution to Aid Ireland. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. Cava. urer) of the Parnell Defence Fund of the Sixty ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. V., waited on Eugene Kelly this date and presented to him \$1,500, collected by the righty minth Regiment in aid of the good cause of free-form in fredand

don in Ireland

Co. Awaran and his Board of Officers take this opportunity of thanking the particulty people of New York and Stooklyn for the handsome manner in which they responded to the regiment's call.

Meaers John Coyle, County Delexate Michael Kennedy, Niate Delegate, and Fe er McGowan, John Lemahan, and John Lemahan, committee representing the Annet Order of Hiternians of New York county, yesterday, transmitted to thards Stewart Parnell by draft flip contributed by the order.

#### A Cool Style of Shirt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

often wondered, apropos of the discomfort of the white shirt commonly worn, and the growing revolt from it in favor of fannel, why the creole shirt worn in New Orleans, has not been naturalized, here at the North for summer wear. It is made of fine white cambric or isconet with

It is made of fine white cambric, or jaconet, with a bosom pleated in at the neck and waist, and falling in loose fields over the bosom, letting the air in freely through its thin texture and presenting a cool and conflorable contrast to the heavy lines become lines and standards that forms so excellent a take oven for suffering humanity, as usually work hereabout. Those subgraining coolness and they are could be appearance anagesting coolness and they are could be supposed in the description of our desires in gentlement furnishing goods introduce them here? They need only to be seen to be appreciated, as all, she have seen them must agree.

AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL ROW.

Why Little Conta Rica in Bristling Up

But the concession to the canal company

so much difference in the military forces of the two countries. President Bernardo Soto of Costa Rica was an unusually good soldier and took pride in the military establishment of his country. Mearagua, on her part, might not be sorry to try to settle the trouble by first beating Costa Rica and getting indismutable possession of the whole San Juan valley, and so obtaining the full benefit of the canal for her own territory. Costa Rica, which has been quietly getting supplies of modern arms, may hope by taking Nicaragua unprepared, to overcome any disadvantages in number of population, making a short and decisive campaign. Or she may demand and obtain a large price for selling the disputed border land to the canal company.

It is possible that there may be a good deal of local politics in the disturbance raised in

## COSTA BICA'S CRISIS.

An Exciting Contest for the Presidency that

years there has been no such excitement

known as that of the present time in Costa Rica. It may culminate in a revolution. On the first day of May President Soto delivered over the Presidency to the Licentiate Don Ascension Esquivel, a popular man, especially on the Liberal side, and a lawyer of high standing. This not was termed "calling the second designated or second Vice-President to assume the post of acting President." Presi dent Soto's term will not expire for many months. An election will not come off until December. But immediately Don Ascension Esquivel stepped to the front his followers and friends began to raise the hue and cry for his election to succeed Don Bernardo Soto. Almost simultaneously the opposite party the so-called Conservatives, or Church party, began to advocate Don José Rodriguez. This latter gentleman did not disdain the candidacy. He even came out in the press with a letter declaring his views, and closing with the comforting assurance that he closely resembled the immortal George Washlagton. Immediately this letter was published fire began on bat sides, each party redoubling its exertions according as the opposing forces took new steps. The contest would appear amusing to a foreigner, were it not for the deady ea nestbress disnived all around, which leads one to fear for the outcome. Already there have been purishing and flerce encounters.

Acting President Esquivol is a man of liberal and progressive ideas. He was at one time Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and is thus better known out of Costa Rica than foodriguez, his opponent. Esquivol is personally a most agreeable man; one to whom any narrowness of creed would be impossible. He has a charming and beautiful wife, but no children. The opposing forces urge this lack of descendants, among other absurd objections, against him. Rodriguez, on the other hand, is the lather of a large family. The Constitution provides that a man must have been married, or be married, in order to be eligible to the Presidency. It does not, however, insist upon his having children. But the main objection is that E-quivel is not religious enough. The most influential supporters of lodriguez are known as me-t devout churchmen, Their churchines- however, would appear to consist principally in standing barcheaded in the midday sun while a Corpus Christi procession, hurrahs, agiardrahe, newspaper articles, vituperation, and the monator of the monator of the processions, hurrahs, agiardrahe, newspaper articles, vituperation, and the thousand other amenities of such a personage than the school of the continuous processions, hurrahs, agiardrahe, what was a personage than the school of the continuous continuous proposes, and the new subject of the continuous continuous proposes, and the new subject of the continuous continuous subjects of the continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous co

No Difficulty About It.

"Alas!" greaned Jokem, sadly, as he looked at the declined with thanks card, 'It seems as if I shall never be able to get my name in print.

"Hum" said his friend. "If that is all you want why
don't you subscribe ten cents to the Fresh Air Fond?"

Anxious Father- How is it, my boy, I find

you digging away at your looks when it used to be hard work for us to get you to look at them? What has changed you so?

Small Son (with a pet ambition)—You see, father, I've just found out that you have to pass an examination before you can get an appointment on the police force, and so I'm studying up?

GREEN FIREMEN DELAYED HER.

Sensick and Heat-Struck Stokers On the Steamship City of Paris,

The big Inman boat, the City of Paris. which now holds the record for the fastest westward passage, arrived at Sandy Hook at 5:86 yesterday morning, 6 days 20 hours and 15 minutes after leaving Roche's Point. This is over an hour slower than her maiden trip. The officers lay the poor time to the green firemen shipped at Liverpool. There were 150 of the stokers, twenty more than the usual number, but they were unable to keep the fires up. Many of them were seasick and the heat of the furnaces knocked them out by dozens, so that the engineers themselves had to do considerable stoking to keep up steam. The steamer took such a southerly course that on one day the temperature of the water of the Gulf Stream through which she has ed was as high as 74 at the suiface. This added to the frightful heat of the lurances made work almost impossible for the green stokers.

Capt. Watkins expects to see the Liverpool strikes, which have been the cause of all the delays to the big English steamers, ended shortly, and on his next westward trip, with old hands, he is confident of excelling his best record by six or eight hours. the engineers themselves had to do consider-

old hands, he is confident of excelling his best record by six or eight hours.

Among the City of Paris's cabin passengers were A. J. Drexel, C. L. Delmonico, S. H. Cramp, Robert Lefferts, and S. C. Pullman, Mrs. George Hitchcock, whose husband, the artist, eloped with Miss O'Halloran, one of his students, did not leave Liverpool on the City of Paris as she had expected to do.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-There is a report up town that the Thursday After-noon Club will soon build a grand new club house on Riverside Drive, near Ninetieth street. The member ship of the club includes wealthy people of both sex s -It is to be presumed that London Justice has made its computation with accuracy when it says that all the people now living in the world, or about 1,400,000 req could find standing room within the timits of a field ter miles square, and, by aid of a telephone, could be ad-

dressed by a single speaker.

—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who is now upon the bounding billows, had a vast number of invitations to deliver Fourth of July speeches this year. During the past few weeks they poured in upon him from the four points of the compass. He proudly welcomed them all, and sent a courteous reply to each of them. He probably made the patriotic oration of the day on the Adriance.

-P. T. Barnum does not look like a man who

enters upon the seth year of his life to-day. He is dis playing the energy of other times in pushing along the preparations for shipping the great American cir-cus and menagerie to London. Instead of retiring from business Mr. Barnum is ready to lay hold of every nov eity that may be brought within his reach. A rareold

showman is Barnum.

—A new shaping tool has been invented—a machine in which two flat surfaces, acting vertically or horizontally and moving in opposite directions, with adjustable dies fixed upon them, roll in one motion a piece of metal, regular or irregular in shape, and of a most any desired pattern. At a single stroke of the mechanism may be obtained a sphere, a cone a chall screw, a bolt with thread and head-in fact, an entire

variety of mechanical forms.

—A large number of the labor organizations of this city have their headquarters near each other in the vicinity of Eighth street and Clinton place. The traveller can find thereabout the quarters of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Cigarmakers' International Union, the Workingwomen's Society, the Eight-Hour League the Board of Waiking Delegates, the trades sections of the Central Labor Union, and several other bodies of work ingmen.

-It is estimated that there are not far from 20 000 Roumanians in this city, nearly all of them living in the tenement quarters of the east side. They are a hardworking, law-abiding, and very sociable body of people, notable especially for their mutual helpfulness. A short time ago the first Roumanian Philanthropic 8 ci-ety was incorporated, and already there are reports of its work in behalf of the needy and unfortunate immigrants from Roumania. Both men and women are en-gaged in the management and the benevolent business of the society, which has but a small fund at its disposal

-The Young Men's Christian Union of the Annexed District in preparing to hold a great fair next December in a large temporary building to be erected north of the Harlem River. The clergymen of a large number of up town churches have already agreed to conperate with the Union in this project, and there are strong and widespread hopes of its success. The proceeds of the fair are to be used in erecting a building which, according to the plans drawn up. is to contain a gymna sium, a reading room, a bowling alley, class rooms, baths, and a large hall for lectures. Mr. Charles B. Lawson is the President of the union.

—The craze for the yellow silk garter has grown to

large proportions, and now the duinty article is kept in stock in every store which women patronize in the land. The first appearance of the garter in the hands of street fakirs has been in Philadelphia, where an old colored peddler was seen a few days ago the centre of an luter ested crowd on the corner of Broad and Market streets There weren't many women in the crowd, and it is safe to say that the fakir did not make his fortune. He didn't seem to mind that, though, but kept dangling the earters in the eyes of passing girls and monoto

you put 'em on ' -A car of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry line was about to start from the Weehawken Ferry on Saturday night, when a party of Italians boarded it. They were evidently not long in the coun try, but appeared to be well supplied with cash and old fashioned jewelry. There were two women, both pretty and with more than the usual amount of style. It was a jolly party, and as the car rolled along the women atruck up an Italian song. In speaking their voices were harsh and grating, but they sang very awerly and correctly. It was a romantic love song with lote of trills and a chorus. The men joined in the latter and the effect was very good. All the passengers applauded at the conclusion of the song, and that led the way others, until the Italians reached their destination.

-The horse car companies of the city seem to be awakening to the fact that it pays to cater to the public taste. A careful estimate shows that the Seventh ave-nue road has doubled the number of its passengers since it discarded its old bobtails for its present handsome cars. The new open cars on the Green line are always filled, and frequently overloaded, and so are the open cars on the Sixth avenue line. In fact, it is only by good fortune that one can obtain a seat in an open Sixth ave nue car on a Sunday or a hot night. Young couples, and even old ones for that matter, wait at the terminist they start. The same thing is true of the London stages on the Fifth avenue line. Most of these passengers ride over the whole route, taking this cheap mode of obtain

ing an airing without undue exercise.

—Persons who were in upper Broadway on last fun day about 7 P. M. were amazed at the actions of a troop of youngsters who were following a lumbering old truck. The boys grabbed all the theatre playboards that they found standing in front of stores or the lamp posts, and rushed them over to the truck, where another boy boy stood ready to receive them Manpersons stopped in amazement, supposing that the bers were stealing the boards for a Fourth of July betters of something of that sort. Many of the boards were M big that the boys were completely hidden under them. It looked as though the boards were moving of their own volition. This curious feature of the Sathathlife on Broadway occurs frequently. The truck belongs to a bill poster, who takes the method of collecting his movable billboards whenever there is a change of play at the theatres he represents. He pays the boys with

gallery tickets to the next show.

—A canal boat which must be of immense service to the whole of southern Europe is that which as proposed, is to commence upon the northwestern shore of Italy, just above Civita Vecchia, at Castre, and cut ting through to fano on the eastern or Adriatic shore. In this line two lakes are met those of Belsena and Trasimeno, both of which are to be drained, thus secur-Trasimeno, both of which are to be drained thus scur-ing the area for cultivation. The estimated leight of this cansi is about one hundred and sixty nine infea-the with of it one hundred and ten yards and its depth some thirty-nine feet, so that ships of any tonnage, and even men of war, will be able to pass through i cost of this vast work is calculated to reach as high as \$100.000,000 and it is expected that in nve years the undertaking would be an accomplished fact. The im-portance of the project admits of course of no question. when the fact of the long sea passage around he at th ern coast of Italy and up the stormy Adriatic to Triests and Venice is considered.

#### Well Meant. From the Kinmion Freeman.

It is told of a plous, well-meaning man here that ones occasion, while offering up a prayer in an day achos, he retered to the apprintment, in this manner and O told besen the apprintmendent who has been along, tedious threships mendent who has been along, tedious threships in the

#### Maine's Very Meanest Man, From the Burdington Pres Press. Nothing seems to be too mean for some mea-

A New Kind of Hay Fever. From he Garden City Herald. A new variety of hay fever has been discovered by a Pennsy vania , aper. An On City man is segared to five grass widows.

# A Ticklish Question Settled.

From the St. Joseph Griette.
The title of "Old Mad" does not now attach a new inthe the has passed for intract builder.

Pickies Stronger than Paith. From the Cleveland Leader

A Chicago faith healer refused to treat a master drapepala because he would can healer